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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Protest of New York City. Somewhat as the Esch-Townsend bill was jammed through the House of Representatives, without consideration and against the expressed convictions of many of the men who voted for it, the

Mortgage Tax bill has been jammed through the Legislature. The mass meeting to-night in the Murray Hill Lyceum will be vain so far as influencing the will of the Boss is concerned. Equally vain will be the written protests addressed to Governor HIGGINS. Yet the meeting is worth holding, and the more persons edvising the Governor of their opposition the better.

Only three Republican Assemblymen from this city had political sense enough to vote against a measure so destructive to the Republican party of New York. Only these three Republican Assemblymen had courage enough to prefer the interests of their constituents to the command of the Boss. Against their will and with a full perception of the economic and political consequences, all the other Republican members of the New York delegation consented to this tax on thrift.

The city of New York is tired of being bled. If she is powerless to make effective resistance against this latest spoliation, at least she can show her resentment of it. That she can make effective at the polls, when the time comes. The spoken and written remonstrances are not superfluous. She must give notice to her enemies that she is resolved to defend herself. They will find her memory longer and her patience shorter than her fleecers think.

The Decision Is With Congress.

There is some criticism of the appointment of Gen. PETER CONOVER HAINS to the reorganized Panama Commission, on the ground that this eminent engineer is strongly opposed to the idea of a sea level canal; it being at the same time sumed that the policy of the Administration is to dig such a canal.

We suppose that the minds of the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief Engineer of the canal and the several members of the reorganized commission, and all others connected with the great work, are yet open on the question of a lock or a lockless canal. The present law does not authorize the cost-Her enterprise. If it should be decided to dig at once to tide level, additional legislation will be required. In order that Congress may vote intelligently on this question, when the same is reached in due time, the reasons for and against an abandonment of the original plans will doubtless be presented in reports both from the commission of which Mr. SHONTS is the chairman, and from the advisory board consisting of six American engineers and three distinguished foreigners, French, German and

But the final decision is with Congress, which makes the canal law and appropriates the canal money.

Russia, Japan and Germany,

We printed yesterday an interesting telegram from St. Petersburg to the effect that Prince HENRY of Prussia, who on April 4 arrived at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo, brought a proposal that the German Emperor should arrange a peace upon the basis of a triple alliance of Germany, Russia and Japan. It is probable enough that the report, which is said to be current in military circles, will be officially denied, but it is obvious that both Russia and Germany would have much to gain by the acceptance of such a proposal. Which way Japan's interest would point is, however, a different question.

Bo far as Russia is concerned the outcome of the present war seems to have proved conclusively that she is incapacitated by distance, if not by administrative inefficiency, for fighting Japan successfully, either by land or sea, at the eastern end of Asia. Unless, therefore, Russis can enter upon a species of partnership with the Island Empire she must renounce the hope, cherished by her since the Crimean War shut her out from the Mediterranean, of securing an icefree port on the Pacific. She cannot even count upon retaining Vladivostok, which is blocked with ice during the winter months. Walled off from the Pacific, the glacierlike drift of Russia's vast population toward the sea, which during the last half century has proreeded eastwardly, would have to resume its original southward movement toward

the Bosporus and the Persian Gulf.

Such a change of objective would, of course, involve the abandonment of the recent programme for aggrandizement at the cost of China and a reversion to the former plans for the gradual absorption of Turkey and British India. Even here Russia's craving for access to the sek might encounter insuperable obstruction were an offensive and defensive alliance contracted between Great Britain and Japan, for the Mikado could powerfully help in the defence of India, and England, relieved from pressure in Asia, could devote all of her energies to averting Russia's acquisition of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, in which task she could probably count on the cooperation of Austria and France, and perhaps even upon that, of Germany, for all three of the Powers last named have reversionary claims on parts of the Ottoman dominions. In fine, the Czar's advisers, if farsighted, must recognize the vital impor-

tance to Russia of preventing the corroboration and perpetuation of that alliance between England and Japan which is now regarded both in London and in Tokio as the pivot of the world policies of the parties to the covenant. If for that combination could be substituted a league between Japan and Russia, the latter Power might reasonably hope to retain Vladivostok and the North Manchuria railway connecting that port with the Siberian line; but, above all, she could rely upon having a free hand to deal with England in Persia, Afghanistan and

India. How Germany would profit by becoming a party to such a league is manifest. In the Far East she would no longer be trammelled by the fear of Japanese opposition to the extension of her sphere of influence over the province of Shantung and to the ultimate substitution of German for British ascendancy in the basin of the Yangtsekiang. In Europe the coalition with Russia would enable Germany to treat the French military power as a negligible quantity and to take immediate steps toward the annexation of Holland and of the Dutch colonial empire. Such an achievement would alone suffice to give WILLIAM II. an illustrious place in the list of Prussian

sovereigns. To Japan, on the contrary, the proposal imputed to Prince HENRY of Prussia would not be sufficiently tempting. Owing to her insular position her statesmen are alive to the necessity of maintaining ininterrupted sea communication with the Asiatic mainland until Corea and at least a part of Manchuria shall have been thoroughly absorbed. An alliance with Russia and Germany could not assure to Japan the maintenance of such communication. The control of the sea in the Far East could be secured at any time by the combined fleets of Great Britain and France; probably, indeed, by the navy of Great Britain alone. Then, again, Japan could look for no pecuniary assistance from German and Russian allies. All the surplus money at Germany's disposal would be needed for Russia so long as the latter Power should be viewed with disapproval by the bankers of Paris, London and New York. On the other hand Japan, which is of all the great Powers the poorest, possesses in England a friend of unlimited pecuniary resources. In a word, with England's fleet and England's treasure at her command, Japan knows that neither Germany nor Russia, nor

ment of her destiny. The question whether an alliance with Great Britain or with Russia would be the more expedient for Japan was carefully examined from every point of view by the Mikado's advisers during the interval between the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula and the outbreak of the present war. The decision was in favor of England, and we believe it to be ir-

both together, could thwart the fulfil-

The Great Jeffersonian Mystery,

President ROOSEVELT in his Louisville speech set the pace for the disciples of JEFFERSON who are soon to celebrate his natal day; or, if a horse racing simile shall be rejected, the President prescribed a text for the numerous Jefferson day orators when he said:

"Upon all the important questions, the questions that infinitely transcend mere partisan differences. we are fundamentally one. For the questions of foreign and internal policies, the points upon which finitely exceed in number those upon which there can be such division, and I shall do all that in me lies to justify the hope to which you have given expression and to try to show myself President of all the people of the United States."

What could be more manly? The President put aside, as if in repudiation, the ungenerous things he had written in youth of JEFFERSON and JACESON in his Memoir of BENTON. He said at Louisville:

" I am glad, as I say, of the spirit that makes you wish to dedicate statues like this of JEFFERSON, like the great statue of CLAY on the other side of the court bouse. It is a fire thing to keep a sense of historic continuity with the past, and there is one statue that I wish the members in the national Congress from Kentucky to see is put up by the national Government, and that is a national statue of ANDREW JACKSON and the victors of the battle of New Orleans."

Probably the President did not intend to be understood as promising to bestow on the Parker Democrats or the Bryan Democrats 48 per cent, of the offices.

JEFFERSON Wrote to GALLATIN on Oct. 29, 1823, when Washington was filled with Democratic candidates to succeed Mon-BOE, warning him not to believe "there are no longer parties among us; that they are all amalgamated; that the lion and the lamb lie down together in peace." He told him that the same parties existed. but under other names, because the name of "Federalist" "was extinguished in the battle of New Orleans," which Mr. Roose-VELT would have Kentucky vote to com-

JEFFERSON warned GALLATIN that the Federalists had abandoned monarchism to espouse centralization. It would have been equally true to have said that the cruel pistol of AARON BURR, by killing ALEXANDER HAMILTON-darum et venerabile nomen-scattered the brains of the Federalist organization

The disciples of JEFFERSON will, of course, meditate on these things and expound them when they compare the political principles of JEFFERSON with those of ROOSEVELT, bearing it in mind that "principles" are the beginnings, the first source, from which everything is, or becomes, or is known. Which are now the political principles on which, as Mr. ROOSEVELT says, we are "fundamentally one" people? In regard to which is there an opposition to the President now repre-

sented by the disciples of JEFFERSON? The Jeffersonians of New York have announced their orators and the topics of the several orations. They are:

" Judge Willet, Alahama, ' Democracy and the Young Leaders': AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, 'The World of Graft'; Representative HENRY T. RAINEY, Illinois. 'The Revival of Democracy'; J. W. KERN, Indiana, 'No Room for Two Trust Parties'; Senator E. W. CABMACK, Tennessee, ' No Surrender'; Mayor GRORGE B. McCLELLAW, 'The Democracy of Greater New York': D-Capy Henrick, 'The Democracy of the State'; ALTON B. PARKER, 'The Puture of Democracy.' "

not JEFFERSON had heard of "graft," as a place in which to rest a while, prepar-Probably it cannot be applied, for ex-JEFFERSON and HAMILTON by which the get away from the hard and fast idea of Federal capital was placed where it is. At any rate, nobody has ever suspected "graft" to be a political principle of JEF-FERSON OF ROOSEVELT, any more than

modern trusts." "The revival of Democracy" and then No surrender" sound well, but revival implies a restoration of lost political principles and an accurate exhibition home when all the other places are of them. Senator CARMACK has had much to do in the Senate with modern her club; the ladies below stairs at their treaties, and should be able to speak effectively of the relation between the stand the expense. political principles applied by JEFFERSON to JAY's treaty and the Louisiana treaty recent treaties.

It is to be regretted that no one is to speak of the navy and its present needs, political principles applied to them by and economical expenditure, and the countless thousands mourn. political principles advocated by Mr. ROOSEVELT. What is it fancied that JEF-FERSON would do and say of the navy, were he President now, after his experience of the wrong and insult heaped on him and his country by CANNING and

the British? Judge PARKER and Judge HERRICK are lawyers who should be, as disciples of JEFFERSON, quite competent to explain and expound his theories of the interpretation and construction of the Constitution, of the arguments in that regard used by him in denunciation of the Federalist Alien and Sedition laws and the application of those arguments to pending issues.

From the Mayor may be confidently expected grace and charm when he discourses of "The Democracy of Greater

New York." But the chief work and the critical work of the disciples of JEFFERSON will be an exhibition of his political principles, pertinent in our day, proven by something on record as said, written or done by him; and of the difference between them and those now professed and urged or applied by President ROOSEVELT:

Well Deserved Promotions.

It is reported in army circles in Washington that Major-Gen. JOHN C. BATES will be appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, to succeed Gen. GILLESPIE, when the latter retires in June. It is also reported that Gen. BATES will succeed Gen. CHAP-FEE as Chief of Staff in April, 1906.

Gen. BATES is better known in the

army than he is outside it. No man in the service is more highly esteemed, and there is no other whose promotion would give such genuine satisfaction to his equals in rank and to his subordinates also. He is a man of sterling personal qualities and a soldier trained by forty-four years of service. He entered the Regular army as a Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry in 1861, serving with the Army of the Potomac and on the staff of Gen. MEADE. He saw thirty years of service on the frontier and held brigade and division commands in Cuba and the Philippines. He is the type of man whom his country should delight to honor, and for whom no military honor is too great. The only cause for regret is that his term of service as Chief Staff must be brief.

Another commendable promotion is reported in the case of Brig.-Gen. RAN-DALL, who is to be made a Major-General on the retirement of Gen. GILLESPIE. He was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861. He received a commission as Second Lieutenant in October of that year, becoming later Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth New York Artillery. He was brevetted for gallantry at Antietam, and again at Petersburg, and in Indian warfare in Arizona. He was assigned to the command of a picked detachment sent to Alaska in 1897, and was thus deprived of an opportunity for service in the Spanish-American War. He is now in command of the Department of Luzon. He retires next October, when he reaches the age limit.

It is said that the vacancy caused by Gen. RANDALL'S promotion will be filled by Col. ABTHUR L. WAGNER, who will be assigned to the charge of the Army War College in place of Gen. BLISS, who goes o the Philippines. No better appointment could be made for that post than this West Pointer of the class of '75, who has made himself a recognized authority on army organization and tactics.

Trend" of Chicago Economic Female Thought.

The Hon. JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN, that estimable tall Mugwump and footballer, having been "deposited in a cavity," as our old friend Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT would say, Chicago and the rest of mankind now have time for serious matters. Of all serious matters and minds the Social Economic Club of Chicago is surely the most serious. Turn away from the dust and heat of politics and projects of municipal socialism and

iet the gales of thought fan the brow. What is home without children? Mr. ROOSEVELT asks in effect, and finds in them the pillars of the State and the guardian geniuses of the hearth. Mrs. H. BURLINGAME, talking to the Social Economists about "The Destroyers of the Home," said that she had known many cases in which the children had caused the home to be broken up." Not

the poor things' fault, though: "Chicago fathers, as a rule, neglect the training of their children. Half of them, in fact, do not knew what their boys are doing in the afternoon and evening. There are many men who are not fit to train their children. The mother seen that the example of the father is a bad one, and querrels

begin, which end in separation and divorce." While Chicago fathers are staggering under this blow Mrs. MARGARET FOR-WEIGH lays no gentle hands upon one of the most renowned of Chicago institutions, the "clubwoman." She asserts that home doesn't amount to much-in A few of the topics seem naturally to | Chicage, of course—and is founded upon hark back to JEFFERSON. Whether or selfishness. "Home," she cries, "is only

the word is now used, may be doubtful. ing to plunge again into the struggle for culture and the intellectual ferment ample, to the understanding between of the women's clubs. The sooner we

> home the better for the world." Exactly. The club is the clubwoman's home; and the sooner people stop wasting time on schemes to make home attractive the better for culture and intellectual ferment. A proverb, which had the nap worn off long ago in Lobsterdom, avers that "there's no place like closed." The "lady of the house" at clubs, and papa at his club, if he can

No sooner is the club proved to be the destroyer of the home than Mrs. and the political principles applied to ELMINA SPRENGER lays all the trouble on dogs. Another economist guesses "centralization of capital." Non nostrum tantas componere lites: 'tis not for Mere by way of a comparison between the Man to "butt in" when these high themes are pondered; but "the centralization JEFFERSON and GALLATIN in their day, of capital" seems the most ingenious in connection with precedent reduction guess. The centralization of capital of the then national debt, low taxation and the distribution of cigarettes make

New referendum scheme before Massachusetts Legislature. Bill provides that on written application of 10 per cent. of the oters of a town, city, county or the State any question of public policy may be submitted to the voters of the town, city, county or State. Submitted just to find out their opinions, that is, the opinions of such of them as take the trouble to vote. The oftener such opinion taking is resorted to the less the interest of the voters therein. What is the percentage of cranks among the voters? Is it 10? Is it more than 10? Surely in Massachusetts it must be as high as 20 or 25 per cent.

Who was the humorist that assigned to the Hon. ALTON B. PABKER, as the text of his speech at the Jeffersonian dinner, this sentiment: "The Future of Democracy"?

THE POLICYHOLDERS.

Further Comment on the Situation and

Call for Mr. Choate's Services. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The nfortunate controversy between the warring factions of the Equitable society has reached such an acute stage that the success of either faction must inevitably widen rather than heal the breach now yawning between them. This must prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the society and of its stockholders. The only preper and rational solution of the contest is by a compromise, a complete withdrawal of both parties and the intervention of third persons.

A receivership of the society is not war-But its affairs can be adjusted and the way for a complete settlement of th vexed question can be reached through a proceeding analogous to a receivership. Each party should withdraw and enter into a binding compact to place the affairs of the ciety under the active management of a board of three trustees acting under the general control of the directors and within legal limitations. Such a commission would no doubt bring order, harmony and success out of business chaos and ruinous confusion and at the same time formulate and put in action a plan for the complete mutualization of the society and bring its ultimate destiny and control under the natural supervision of its policyholders.

A commission for this purpose should be composed of three, or even five, men of distinguished ability and standing, and at the head should be the man THE SUN has indicated-the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer, statesman, diplomat: great in public life and strong in the hearts of the

NEW YORK April 6.

Alleged Cruelty to Zoo Animals

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me interes our good heart in the cause of suffering animal nd. Yesterday I visited the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens and saw a sight which I know would e as displeasing to Americans as it was to me, an Englishman. In the afternoon, when the animals were given their feed, I happened to he at the wolves' cage. Close by is the Esquiman dog Bridge, weighing about 130 pounds, which was leader of the sleigh dors in the Peary Arctle expedition. Caged with him was a little fox looking kind of beast, weighing about 30 pounds, of a russet color and a brush entirely in Reynard's style. When the food was thrown into the cage, to each his portion, the dog Bridge pounced not only on his own but on that of the smaller animal, which was too fearsome and nervous to assert its rights. The keeper, good fellow, saw this, entered the cage and did his best to beat Bridge off. When he left the cage, however, Bridge annexed the other portion and de-

It was really pitiful to see the little animal's evident hunger and his attempts to find a bite of food on the bare stones of his cage. Why the little brute should be caged with a selfish big buily like Bridge It is hard to see. I would as soon think of penning an Ardennes boar and a guinea pig together. Please notice this for the animal's sake. NEW YORE, April 6. ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of Ten Sun-Sir. I have been a detective sergeant for a number of years, having worked there when Steve O'Brien was a detective sergeant, and I can truthfully say that O'Brien's accusation is without any foundation whatever. The Detective Bureau is O. K., but you must have a man at its head who will have the confidence and respect of the men under him, and not a man who is totally unfit for the position.

If O'Brien can make good his accusation against any man in the bureau it is his place, as the com-manding officer, to make complaint against that officer, and not vilify every man in said bureau. I call upon him to put the crooked men on trial and DETECTIVE SERGEANT. NEW YORK, April 6.

Perplexed About His Cash. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What shall spoor sinner do about his filthy lucre? The imnaculate ones will drive me, I fear, out of the world.

I can't live yet "above the world." I can't live it the world without using my money to pay for my How do these pure ones live?

Their money may all be tainted by having passed through liquor saloons, tobacco shops, gambling What kind of money shall we live on?

NEW YORK, April 6. An Anxious Inquires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Dr. Darling-on will see to it that sidewalks are sprinkled and sweps before 7 o'clock A. M. between April 1 and Oct. 1; if he will see to it that the subway and elevated railway stations are sprinkled and swept between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock A. M.: if he will stop the street sweepers from scattering the dust instead of sprinkling the street and gather-ing it, he will render the greatest service any public fficer can render to the community at this time. The Dust Plague in New York city is beed daily more and more intolerable. Cars NEW YORK, April 5.

The April Shower of Palindromes To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here's another: NEW YORK, April 8. The Truth From Overhead

First Elevated Road Strap-That's a mighty pretty girl. Second Elevated Road Strap-Yes, and what's more, I can support her in the manner to which she has been accustomed.

> Casey Holds the Big Stick Now. The President steps down and out, There comes an idol new Who occupies the public eye And takes up all our view. A fig for all diplomacy! We don't care where ha's at

The wielder of the Rig Stick now Is Casey, at the bat.
McLindbungs Wilson,

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- If Guatemala really had a revolution every time that news despatches report such an occurrence as pending she would lead the procession of turbulent Latir-American republics. She has had a fair share of such experiences and rather more than her share of earthquakes, but she emerges from such dis-

asters turning a hopeful face to the future.

Perhaps more than any other of our little neighbors this bunch of 48,000 square miles of Central American territory, occupied by a little more than 1,600,000 people, is now looking to the United States for closer commercial ties. Speaking for his chief, the Guatemalan Minister in Washington expresses the hope that the American people will turn their attention to his country and take under consideration the abundant opportunities there offered for merchants, manufacturers and capitalists. He hopes that, without loss of time, there may come an expansion of commercial intercourse, in anticipation of European efforts, so that "when the Northern Railroad of Guatemala opens its connection between the Gulf coast and Guatemala city the United States will secure the benefit of the commercial expansion which is sure to follow that event."

In any consideration of a Latin-American republic the first question which presents itself to the man of to-day relates to fiscal conditions. With peace and an opportunity to trade Guatemala's condition is excellent. Her total funded and floating debt in 1903 is given as a little more than \$12,000,000. The revenues and expenditures of the country are not susceptible of exact statement because of her fluctuating and depreciated paper currency, issued by local banks. In July, 1903, the relation of a peso in currency to an American gold dollar was 24 to 1. In December, 1904, it was 12 to 1. The Bureau of Statistics in Washington gives the revenues for 1902 as \$2,046,000, in gold. Hazell's Annual for 1905 gives the revenues of 1903 rs \$1,100,000. Probably either is correct.

Interest on the funded external debt of approximately \$8,500,000 is in default. On Dec. 1, 1904, the European holders of this debt passed a vigorous resolution of condemnation of the Guatemalan Government for its failure to meet its obligations. In view of the anticipation of large increase in commerce as a result of extended transportation facilities, President Cabrera, who has now held his office for seven years, can best show his wisdom and best serve his country by setting his financial house in order. This might be done by following the example recently set by his northern neighbor, Mexico. Until it is done both trade and capital for investment will be hesitant to turn in the direction of Guatemala.

In his message to the National Assembly, on March 1, 1905, President Cabrera reported an encouraging condition in Guatemalan commerce. He gave the exports for 1904 as \$7,551,865, in gold, and imports as \$5,-041,142. The gross exports from 1898 to 1904 he gave as \$51,467,837, in gold, and gross imports \$28,024,098. This is certainly a favorable commercial showing. American trade with Guatemala for the last three fiscal years stands thus:

\$2,993,336 \$1,680,939 2,400,068 1,128,045 2,065,578 1,281,382

Trade is carried on chiefly through commission houses, on long credit given by Germany and short credit by Americans. Interest at 6 per cent. is usually added to these accounts. Guatemala now has about 400 miles of

railway. The completion in about another year of the Northern Railway of Guatemala, an American enterprise, will open a line from Puerto Barrios, on the Caribbean, to San José, on the Pacific, and should do much to stimulate American trade with the country. Regarding this line Consul-General Winslow says in a report dated Jan. 18:

When this road is ready for business the United republic. We will then be within six days of Chicago and seven days of New York, and the freight rates should be about one-half what they are now. manufacturers and exporters of the Unit should acquaint themselves with the needs of this ing comes.

The industrial resources of the country are measureless. Its forests contain valuable woods and its mining possibilities are great. Agriculture and cattle raising are now its chief industries. Its coffee is of a superior quality, and sugar, bananas, tobacco, corn and cocoa are among its leading products. Consul-General reports the mineral deposits as very rich and covering a wide range of territory. Little work is now done on any of the prop erties, from lack of capital and scarcity of But Guatemala points to a time in her history when 140 rich mines were the source of gold, silver, lead and copper. Mica beds are extensive and accessible.

Guatemala is a land of commercial and industrial opportunities, and its eastern doorway, Puerto Barrios, is within three days sail from New Orleans. Between it and the capital city lie 200 miles of rich country. The special need to make this region properly available for American enterprise is a sound basis for the national finances. That matter is to play a prominent part in the proceedings of the present session of the National Assembly

President Cabrera has a rare opportunity within his grasp. The British Consul-General at Guatemala, under date of March 16, says of him:

His administration has been characterized by his ability and energy in keeping perfect peace in the country and by his labors in the prepagation of public instruction, more than 2,500 primary schools having been established during his six years of

If during his present term be establishes his country on a sound financial basis President Cabrera can make his country and himself notable in the history of Latin-

Wail of a Van Cortlandt Golfer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gold scason is approaching. Those fortunate mortals whose names are enrolled in the membership of some exclusive country club are happy in the prospect of a summer with their favorite game. how differently fares it with those who de-

pend for their game on our public links at Van Cortlandt Park! Year after year we read in the papers of the im-provements promised to the putting greens and the course generally. But our clated spirits sink to abysmal depths when we saily forth only to find, just as for years past, that we are expected to put on greens where apparently potatoes were dug the week before. Such is golf at Van Cortlandt.

O that our city could "afford" to employ some e versed in golf essentials to look after this truly autiful course! With what little labor, if only beautiful course! With what little labor, if only rightly directed, the greens could be made as other greens! But so long as the employees think more of looking for the clusive but remunerative lost ball than they do of their work, just so long will the ublic have no better course than it has to day NEW YORK, April 6. DISCUSTED GOLFER.

Contagious Example. The Boss-Whatcher want? Office Boy-A two months vacation ter scalp Injune under God's blue heaven.

The Judge's First Silk Hat From the Louisville Post. For the first time in his life County Judge Gregory were a alik has to-day. This glistening headgear was wore in honor of President Roosevelt.

From the Kinston (N. C.) Free Press.
Mrs. Headless Allen, in East Kinston, and Mrs.
Dr. Stone, on Independent street, were relieved of

ONE OF OUR LITTLE NEIGHBORS | WORK OF CONSUMPTION CLINIC. More Than 3,000 Cases Treated by the

joining the headquarters of the depart-ment, was opened on March 1, 1904. Dur-

ing the twelve months of its existence 3,100

patients applied for treatment, making

13,740 visits to the c'inic, a daily average

of forty-four patients. Of this number,

327 were placed in hospitals and sar a'oria,

and 610 patients are now under treatment at the clinic.

treatment of cases unable or unwi

been in many cases very gratifying. X-ray in expert hands has proved value in assisting diagnosis in early

obscure cases.

"The objects attained in the establishment of the clinic are, briefly. The early recognition of pulmonary consumption, the careful supervision of persons receiving treatment, including the supply of milk and proper food to indigent cases, the furnishing of circulars of instruction

the furnishing of circulars of instruction

It is the intention of the department

about May 1. A building at 76 Henry street has been leased.

G. R. Q. CONCERN UNDER THE BAN.

Fraud Order Issued Against the New York

Mercantile Company.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Despite repre-

sentations in its attractive literature that

might lead it to pose as a public benefactor,

the New York Mercantile Company, 373

and 375 Broadway, New York, was put out

of business by a fraud order issued by the

Post Office Department to-day. In the

opinion of the Attorney-General for the

Department, based upon the report of in-

spectors, the Mercantile Company's repre-

sentations were a trifle too strong.

The company advertised that it would sell for \$1 cash plans of a new business that would yield such dazzling profits as

1900 per cent. and hold out unlimited op-portunities. The secret of the new business was only recently discovered, said the cir-

culars. Inventors were promised that they could easily make from \$50 to \$200 weekly on a capital of \$5 after purchasing the plans

for \$1. No experience was required and there would be no travelling and no can-vassing. Profits of \$500 a week were not impossible, it was represented, and a man of average intalligence sucht to be able

of average intelligence ought to be able to amass from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in five years. "We established this business Nov. 15, 1904," said one of the company's circulars.

"and our immediate profits were immense. The money simply swamped us. It came in a steady stream from all parts of the

United States and even from Canada and

Post Office inspectors to whom this phil-

anthropic enterprise did not appeal decided to recommend that the steady stream of money should be cut off when they found

that the company, in response to the dollars that poured in from willing investors sent only a circular setting forth a petty scheme for the sale of articles for the toilet, &c.

means of an endless chain system of

U. S. CROCKER'S WILL INVALID.

Wife's Fraud.

Boston, April 6 .- The Supreme Court

to-day affirmed the decree of Judge Braley

disallowing the will executed by Uriel S.

was a lawyer who made a specialty of

The will gave Mr. Crocker's entire \$750,-

GEORGE H. ENGEMAN'S WILL.

ter-Value Not Stated.

estate is left to his adopted daughter,

Elizabeth G. Engeman, formerly Elizabeth

was appointed to take his testimony

was done only a few days before he died.

A. H. GREEN LEFT \$1,624,282 HERE.

Watch Samuel J. Tilden Gave Him Ap-

The net personal and real property owned

in this State by Andrew H. Green, who was

shot by the negro Cornelius Williams on

Nov. 13, 1903, has been appraised at \$1.624,282.

of which but \$51,200 is realty. Most of the

city at \$100.
The administration expenses and execu

administration yesterday to Mrs. Nellie

Flake upon the estate of her husband,

Albert Flake, who died recently. The

estate exceeds \$500,000, and Mrs. Flake gave a bond of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company for \$1,000,000 to cover her administration.

\$12,000 Pergola Next University Club.

a number of nephews and nieces.

praised at \$15.

Mexico. It's the surest kind of a sure

artment of Health.

to open a clinic on similar lines in Br

obscure cases.

"The results obtained by the intelligent

PANAMA CANAL CONFERENCE. Plans of Reorgapization as Outlined by the President to Be Discussed. Board of Health in First Year. "The clinic of the Department of Health for the treatment of communicable pulmonary diseases has successfully ressed the experimental stage," said Health Commissioner Darlington yesterday. The

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- An important conference on Panama Canal affairs will be held in Secretary Taft's office next week. probably on Monday, between Secretary Taft. Mr. Shonts, newly appointed head of clinic, situated at 967 Sixth avenue, ad- the commission; Gov. Magoon, who is to succeed Gov. Davis in charge of the Canal Zone, and Chief Engineer John F. Wallace, who has arrived in New York from the Isthmus and who will come to Washington after a brief visit in Ohio. The general plans of reorganization as outlined by the President in his executive order of Monday will be discussed and definite conclusions reached as to the best method for putting the new roles and extensive progration. the new plan and system into operati Mr. Wallace, who has been in char Mr. Wallace, who has been in the set of the engineering forces on the Isthmus. is expected to bring much information which will be utilized in making the arrange-

ments for the speedy conclusion of the new plans and for the transfer of the commission's headquarters from Washington to the Isthmus.

It was announced to-day that Alfred Noble, chief consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, has been selected to be a member of the advisory board of continents who will need some time this engineers, who will meet some time this summer to look over the figures and data which have been gathered to determine which have been gathered to determine whethera sea level canal is the most practicable. Mr. Noble is the third to be named as a member of the board, which is to consist of nine members, including the

the furnishing of circulars of instruction in many languages and of paper handker-chiefs, the continued observation at their homes of indigent, needy and ambulatory cases—a staff of specially trained nurses visit the patients in their homes, the removal of cases requiring such care to hospitals or sanatoria—and the extension and strengthening of the sanitary control of consumption among the poor by the Department of Health. LABORERS TO DIG . THE CANAL. The Commission Making Preparations to Hire Japanese and West Indians.

three foreigners, one each from Germany, France and England.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The new Isthmian Canal Commission is satisfied that it will be impossible to dig the Panama Canal with white labor, and preparations are being made to hire as large a number of Japanese and West Indian laborers as possible. An agreement has been all but concluded between the War Department and at least one contract labor concern, by which 2,000 or 3,000 Japanese laborers will be brought from Hawaii to the Isthmus, where they will be employed in digging

the big waterway.

Laborers coming from Hawaii will not be barred by the alien contract labor law, since the Hawaiian Islands are American territory, but it is a question whether laborers can legally be brought fram any foreign country to work on the Isthmus. If this point can be overcome, the Govern If this point can be overcome, the Govern ment will make arrangements to secure as many as 20,000 Japanese laborers from Japan. Chinese labor will also be employed if it is found that the Exclusion act does not bar Chinese from the canal strip. Up to the present time no effort has been made to enforce the Immigration and Labor laws in the Canal Zone. On the contrary, the Canal Zone is still regarded as foreign territory, as aliens coming to as foreign territory, as aliens coming to the United States from there are subjected to the head tax of \$2 each. It is not be-lieved that labor interests will interpose objections to the use of Chinese or other

objections to the use of Chinese or other foreign labor in the digging of the canal. The question whether the Federal Eighthour law applies to labor on the canal in now before the Attorney-General, and the pending contracts for labor will not be signed until that question is settled.

WILLCOX DEFENDS HIS BILL Says It Will Get the City Out of the Grip of the Asphalt Trust-Reply to White.

Postmaster Willoox made a statement vesterday in regard to the attack in the State Senate on Wednesday on the Fitzgerald amendment to the city Charter. providing that patent pavement companies may have equal chances with competitors in bidding for city contracts. The amendment was drawn originally by Postmaster

Jury Held It Was Procured Through Second Willcox when he was Park Commissioner. In a speech against the bill on Wednesday Senator White, chairman of the Cities Committee, said he deemed the bill a per-Crocker on April 5, 1900. Mr. Crocker nicious measure, and Mr. Willoox, in a letter written to him asking for a report on it, had failed to set forth any good reasons in its

drawing wills. The will was contested by the sons of Mr. Crocker and the jury returned a verdict that it had been profavor.
"I note that Senator White does not give returned a verdict that it had been pro-cured by the fraud and undue influence of Mrs. Annie J. Crocker, the second wife and widow of the testator. She had been his stenographer for a number of years before Mr. Crocker married her. any reason why he deems this bill a per-nicious measure, said Mr. Willoox yester-day, and it would be interesting to hear from him what he regards as especially from him what he regards as especially pernicious about it. At present this city is in the grasp of the asphalt trust, and it doesn't make any difference how meritorious a patent pavement may be, or how cheaply it can be laid, under present rulings of the court it is impossible for this city to avail itself of the use of such a pavement. If The will gave Mr. Crocker's entire \$750,000 estate to the widow in trust to pay herself the income for her life. It also gave
her the right to give such of the annual
income as she felt she did not want to such
of his three sons, George U. Crocker, the
City Treasurer; Joseph D. Crocker and
Edgar H. Crocker, as she might select.
It further gave her the power to dispose
of the trust estate after her death by her
will among such of his three sons and their
wives or children as she wished. Senator White believes the provision now governing New York city to be good, why does he not introduce a bill applying these

lofty principles to Syracuse or any of the other cities of the State?"

In his opinion, Mr. Willcox said, the terms of the bill were in every way meritorious and would bear the fullest investigation.

All the Estate Left to His Adopted Daugh-IRON FOUNDERS AGREEMENT OFF 60,000 Workers Affected and One-tenth The will of the late George H. Engeman of These Strike. was filed for probate in the Surrogate's

The National Founders' Association office in Brooklyn yesterday. His entire with which the iron moulders have had an agreement for many years, has notified G. Cusick, who is also made sole executrix.
The amount of the estate is not given.
The will was executed only three days its members to abrogate the agreement with the unions. The agreement had no The will was executed only and the before Mr. Engeman's death.

Last September the Brighton Beach Racling Association, through William A. Engening Association, against George H. time limit. This affects about 50,000 iron moulders throughout the country, including 4,100 in this district. There are 85,000 iron moulders in the Iron Moulders' Union, but ing Association, through William A. Enge-man, began an action against George H. Engeman to compel him to live up to an alleged agreement whereby he promised to sell his interests in the association for a specified sum. He declined to do so on the ground that the property had become very valuable and he wanted at least as much more for his share as the sum talked of. Mr. Engeman was taken ill before the case came up for trial and a commission was supointed to take his testimony. This 35,000 are employed by the members of the Stove Manufacturers' National Defence Association, which has decided to stand

by its old agreement.

Bernard Lavey, business agent of the Iron Moulders' conference board of New York, said yesterday that the object of the National Founders' Association is to force a national agreement by which the piece a national agreement by which the piece work and premium system will be introduced and the employers will control the apprenticeship system. The union wants the weekly wage system with a minimum rate of wages and control of the apprentice system. No strikes have taken place in New Yorks of far, but 6,000 men are on in New York so far, but 6,000 men are on strike against the abrogation of the agree-ment in other cities.

MEN BEING CROWDED OUT. Mrs. Catt Tells a Story to the Jersey City Women's Club.

property is in mortgages and notes secured "It is the men who have the hardest time property is in life lagge and Indiana. Mr. on property in Chicago and Indiana. Mr. Green owned many worthless stocks and bonds, and also held 779 shares of Chicago in these days," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's bonds, and also held 7/8 shares of Chicago Dock and Canal Company stock, worth \$77,900, and 2.272 shares of United Shoe Machinery stock, worth \$99,968. A watch given him by Samuel J. Tilden is appraised Suffrage Association and vice-president-atlarge of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at the Jersey City Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. "When we consider that Augustus Crear and George Washington, and the first Governor of Kentucky, and many others not so well known were proud to say that they wore no clothing that was not the product of the industry of their wives and daughters we can realize a part of the work that kert women employed a hundred years ago, as well as nineteen hundred years ago, as well as nineteen hundred years ago. If you women had to do the work that our grandmothers did you would not be here this afternoon. Women constitute the leisure class of to-day.

"I once dined at a college professor's house and could not refrain from complimenting him on his cook. He said: 'I have had a man cook for a number of years and he has given very satisfactory service. large of the National Woman's Suffrage at \$15, and a medal presented to him by the The administration expenses and execu-tors' commissions amount to \$113,260, and the trustees under the will get \$47,288 in commissions. Mr. Green owned real estate in Massachusetts, which is not included in the appraisal. He divided his estate among Albert Flake Left More Than \$500,000. Surrogate Thomas granted letters of

and he has given very satisfactory service That lady who just left the table is his wife

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The cruiser Dixie Plans were filed yesterday for a pergola has arrived at Guantanamo and the defor the plant collection of George Sherman. to be erected at 3A West Fifty-fourth street, stroyer Perry at Puget Sound.

adjoining the University Club. It will be twenty-five feet square, adorned with an ornamental dome thirty feet high, and a lion head fountain. It is to be of brick lined with red sandstone and fitted with small latticed windows extending to the dome cornice. The cost is estimated at \$12,000. The cruiser Chattanooga has sailed from Sanchez for San Juan, the cruiser Brooklyn from Port au Prince for Monta Cristi, the collier Brutus from Gibraltar for Norfolk, the gunboat Topeka from Pensacola for Hampton Roads via Key West, and the collier Leonidas from Pensacola for Port Royal,